tions, and I could not answer one of them." The father said : " As you have told me these questions of his, I do not know any one of them. If I knew these questions, why should I not have told you ?''

" (6) Then Gautama went to the king's palace, and when he had come to him, the king offered him proper respect. In the morning, the king went out on his way to the assembly. The king said to him : ((Sir, Gautama, ask a boon, of such things as men possess." He replied : " Such things as men possess may remain with you. Tell me the speech which you addressed to the boy."

"(7) The king was perplexed and commanded him, saying : " Stay with me some time." Then he said : " As (to what) you have said to me, Gautama, this knowledge did not go to any Brahmana before you, and therefore this teaching belonged in all the worlds to the Kshatria class alone". Then he began."

Fourth Section.

lc (1) The altar (on which the sacrifice is supposed to be offered) is that world (heaven), 0 Gautama, its fuel is the sun itself, the smoke his rays, the light the day, the coals the moon, the sparks the stars.

" (2) On that altar the devas (onpranas, represented

by Agni, etc.) offer the sraddha'libation (consisting of water).
From that oblation rises Soma, the King (the moon)."

Fifth Section.

" (1) The altar is Parjanya (thegod of rain), 0 Gautama,
its fuel is the air itself, the smoke the cloud, the light the light-
ning, the coals the thunderbolt, the sparks the thunderings.

" (2) On that altar the devas offer Soma, the King-
(the moon). From that oblation rises rain."

Sixth Section.

£t The altar is the earth, 0 Gautama; its fuel is the year
itself, the smoke the ether, the light the night, the coals the"
quarters, the sparks the intermediate quarters.